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Patronize the Photographer that is reliable, prompt and makes the finest finished photographs made in the Indian Territory.

Located in Vinita, 1889.

JOHN L. WALKER

Has located permanently in this city (between the main market) and is prepared to do all

Gunsmithing & Sewing Machine Work

Repairing and stocking guns a specialty. Many sewing machines are thrown aside which at trifling cost could be put in perfect condition.

37 Keys Fitted to ALL LOCKS.

CHAS. A. MORRIS,

VINITA, IND. TER.,

Makes a specialty of

Cement Work and Building Cisterns.

References: R. R. Taylor, T. F. Thompson, Geo. Weaver, Jas. Chandler, Dr. O. Bagby, Davis Hill, Mrs. Dugan, all of Vinita.

WHERE

To buy Groceries and Provisions is a question that presents itself to every family in the country.

A. B. NICHOLS'

Near the meat markets, is the best place in Vinita. 'Gus' is determined to please in every respect.

Country Produce

He makes it a point to keep at all times and if you want

Chickens, Butter, Eggs

or Vegetables this is the place to find them.

Highest Prices for Produce.

Patronize Home Industry.

THE VINITA

Bottling Works

ARE NOW OPEN.

Ginger Ale,

Champagne Cider,

Soda Water of All Kinds,

Carbonated Seltzer Water (For Table Use.)

Hot Soda and Chocolate—Very Popular Breakfast Drink.

Sherry & Blackberry Wine, Non-Alcoholic.

All Goods Made From Strictly Pure Sugar And Fruit Juices!

CAPACITY

300 DOZEN QUARTS A DAY!

Trade of Surrounding Towns Solicited.

The Vinita

Dipsomania

Cure Co.

AT VINITA, I. T.,

Is now in operation and those desiring to take the cure will find this institution offers more advantages than any other now in existence.

THE LIQUOR, MORPHINE & OPIUM

Habits will be treated under a written contract, to cure or not pay. The charge for either will be only FIFTY DOLLARS.

THE TOBACCO HABIT

Will also be treated. This treatment is sold by the bottle, at THREE DOLLARS a bottle and may be sent by express to any point. We claim to have a cure that will destroy all desire for tobacco in from ten days to three weeks.

THE ANTI-FAT OR OBESITY

Treatment is guaranteed to reduce any fat person from 6 to 10 pounds per week. It can be taken at home by man, woman or child with perfect safety, improving the health with every use. The charge for the cure will be EIGHT DOLLARS per month, and may be sent by mail or express to any point. Write or call on me for particulars. All letters addressed to the

Dipsomania Cure Co.,

J. ROSS TROTT,

Physician in Charge.

Will be treated in confidence and promptly answered.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Glenned By Telegraph and Mail.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The house coinage committee, by an overwhelming vote, has decided to sidetrack the Meyer seigniorage and small coins bill and instead to consider the bill for the free silver coinage bill.

A. W. DICKINSON, late general superintendent of the Missouri Pacific railway system, was reported seriously ill at Seymour, Ind., on the 25th. His disease is paresis.

Gov. FLOWERS of New York, has vetoed the bill allowing Sons of Veterans points to carry arms.

REPRESENTATIVE O'NEILL, of Missouri, has introduced a bill to protect free labor from the injurious effects of convict labor by controlling the sale of the products of the latter class of labor to the state in which they are produced.

SENATOR BRICE is authority for the statement that a compromise tariff bill has been agreed upon which is reasonably certain to be adopted by congress early in June.

His McKinley Tariff league, which has its headquarters in Washington, has issued a call for a convention of the colored republican clubs of the United States to be held the first Monday in July. Each club will be represented by two delegates and one alternate.

Gov. FLOWERS of New York, has vetoed the annual appropriation bill on the section to allow the attorney general to designate all counsel employed by state commissions.

WORK on Gen. Grant's tomb will be resumed soon and the structure will be completed by the 1st of September. There is now \$158,293 in the treasury for its completion.

The German National Zeitung, probably reflecting the opinion of the German government, advises the United States to purchase the protectorate of the Samoan Islands from Germany, under a treaty giving the United States a coaling station. The same paper adds that under no consideration could Germany withdraw from the position which she now holds in regard to Samoa.

EX-GOV. N. S. BENNY, the oldest governor in the United States, died in Bristol, N. H., of pneumonia, aged 98. He was elected governor of New Hampshire in 1861 and again in 1862.

SENATOR QUAY, of Pennsylvania, was reported sick on the 27th. His affliction, it is said, is one that may take him off without much warning.

ALZ, the Brazilian insurgents, including Da Gama, who were detained on board of the Portuguese warships, have succeeded in escaping.

The Dutch consul at Batavia, owing to the defeat of the government at the recent elections.

SECRETARY CALHOUN has made a long statement as to whether it was true that he had taken part in conferences for the purpose of agreeing to certain amendments to the tariff bill. He says he had a conference with democratic members of the senate finance committee, but that he regarded most of the changes in the bill as unimportant and not affecting the measure much as a whole.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The second annual conference of the German Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the United States at Tiffin, O., closed with the election of the following officers: President, Rev. C. Berner, Buffalo; vice president, Rev. J. E. King, New York; secretary, Rev. A. W. Rinehart, St. Louis; treasurer, H. Muehle, Detroit.

The world's fair buildings have been finally sold to Groff & Co., Chicago house wreckers, for \$25,000. Their removal will begin in a few days.

SEVEN empty warehouses were burned at the world's fair grounds at Chicago. Loss only \$1,200.

SAM VAUGHN was hanged at Fayetteville, Ark., on the 27th for the murder of W. A. Gage.

FAILURES for the week ended April 27 were 180 in the United States, against 215 last year; in Canada, 26 against 22 last year.

A TREMENDOUS effort is being made to convince the people of the Lexington, Ky., district that the verdict against Col. Breckinridge in the Poland case was due to the unfair charge of bribery to the jury. Thousands of circulars asserting that the charge and verdict were unjust are being distributed. In Woodford county the friends of Breckinridge were so aroused that a big meeting was to be held at which Judge Bradley was to be burned in effigy.

An effort for a peaceful settlement of the Great Northern Pacific strike were declared off on the 26th, and the company and the American Railway union have begun to test their strength. The result, when the road begins to run its trains with new men, will be war to the knife.

THREE young children of Philip Schneider, living at Scranton, Pa., were burned to death during a fire which entirely consumed their home.

STRIKERS were reported on the 27th to be in possession of some 500,000 plants from Connelville to Fair Chance, Pa., except Oliver, where another attempt was being made to run.

FOUR more of the Boyce assassins were captured and about two miles from Tallahassee, Miss., 200 mounted men overpowered the officers, took the four assassins to the place where Boyce was killed and hanged them.

DAN CREEDON, of Australia, defeated Dick Morris, the American middleweight, on the 27th at Minneapolis, Minn., knocking him out in the ninth round.

HENRY NEWMAN & Co., importers of clothing supplies, at New York, have made an assignment. The firm is the largest in the trade, and the failure is said to involve \$1,000,000.

THE city of Connelville, Pa., and the American Railway union officers and President Hill, of the Great Northern, has fallen through and every union man on the road has been ordered out.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire has occurred at Tabique, L. T., fourteen houses and three horses being destroyed. Loss estimated at \$20,000 to \$25,000; insurance perhaps \$10,000.

SENATOR REEFER has introduced a bill to provide for a collection of the debts due from the Union Pacific Railroad Co. The bill authorizes the sale of the road and provides that in case no bid is made equal to the amount of indebtedness the government shall take the property and operate the road.

A NEWLY 100 men, battered in the jaws of a saloon at Burlington, Ind., emptied the liquor from the gutters and buried the furniture.

THE PARADE.

How the Commonwealth Army Got on at Washington.

NO SPEAKING AT THE CAPITOL.

The Police Use Their Clubs, but They Seemed Satisfied in Preventing Coxy's Speech on the Capitol Steps.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The commonwealth army was still early yesterday upon Brightwood heights with preparations for the great procession to the capitol. All the men carried staves on which fluttered white flags with the motto, "Peace on earth, good will to men, but death to traitors on bonds."

The first delegation to join the procession was the J. S. Coxy club. It consisted of 125 men, mostly bricklayers, who met the army at Boundary street, the old limits of the city.

At Thomas circle Marshal Browne ordered a slight halt for a rest, while the men gave three cheers for "peace."

The police dashed up and upon their command the army promptly moved forward. The squad of police on Pennsylvania avenue about 12:15 and as the opening was reached a solid front of mounted policemen was seen. They stretched from curb to curb, making ingress toward the capitol impossible. Coxy sprang from his carriage and made his way back toward the entrance to the capitol. A howling mob was on his heels but the flank movement was appreciated.

Browne followed, bearing his banner. The ranks and file of the army stood in the street. The squad of police suddenly discovered that Coxy had turned back. Quickly the officers spurred through the crowd after Coxy and Browne. Coxy had slipped through the struggling ranks and before anyone knew he was bounding up the east front entrance to the capitol. He was to the tenth step before he was recognized. Then the officers closed in above him and his further passage was barred.

Capt. Gardier quietly took Coxy by the left arm and Lieut. Kelly took him by the right. Again the mounted police charged; the crowd surged and it looked as though there would be trouble. But the ranks of officers prevented the mob from doing any harm. They were satisfied in having prevented the use of the capitol for Coxy's speech and attendant demonstration.

When the way had been cleared Coxy was given unrestricted liberty. He turned toward his army, which stood on B street. Carl Browne was a shining mark for the policemen on account of his conspicuous costume, and from the same reason the most aggressive of his friends, the intervals of crowd followed him. As he broke through the foliage of the lawn half a dozen mounted police charged after him across the grounds, escaping by a miracle from running down any of the people who scattered right and left before them.

When Browne reached the foot of the capitol steps there was a hurried and excited dialogue between him and the police, which could not be heard by the crowd. Then two policemen threw themselves upon Browne, grabbed his flag of peace and smashed the staff, seized Browne by the shoulders and thrust him through the crowd several hundred feet to the sidewalk. Clubs were seen descending upon the crowd in the group, but whether Browne was hit could not be seen.

As the two officers rushed him through the crowd he was seen trying to shelter his head, as though he expected blows that he heard shouting: "I am an American citizen; I stand on my constitutional rights!" Despite his constitutional rights, the dramatic marshal was dragged to the police station.

Just Coxy led the army back to camp, his white-clad sister, the Goddess of Peace, retaining her courage admirably.

Late in the afternoon Browne's hall was fired at \$500. Mrs. Emily Briggs, a wealthy resident of the city, and Mrs. Anna Hahn, a prominent labor sympathizer, undertook the bond and the chief marshal was set free.

Coxy said he was well satisfied with what had transpired during the day. He believed that the fact that the common people of the United States, represented by his followers, had been denied the right peacefully to assemble and state their grievances would be heralded throughout the land and would result in bringing many thousands of the unemployed to this city. He still advised peace and declared that he believed his two bills would be passed by congress inside of two or three weeks. There was a large crowd over the camp during the evening, and a large number of police was posted there to prevent disorder.

Found Dead in His Home.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 2.—The people of Savannah are greatly exercised over the finding of the dead body of Silas Scott yesterday. The body was found lying on the floor of his residence. He had been dead several days. Scott was a wealthy and prominent citizen of the city and had been a member of the commonwealth army. It was claimed last night that he had been poisoned.

Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The regular monthly statement of the treasury shows the public debt on April 30 was \$1,017,555,975, an increase for the month of \$1,100,771. The cash in the treasury was \$799,935,000.

Carried by the Democrats.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—Returns from the third congressional district show that Paul J. Sorensen (dem.) has a plurality of 2,000 over E. G. Rathbone (rep.).

The Western World, a weekly labor paper published at Sedalia, Mo., has suspended on account of lack of patronage.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Morris dislike newspapers as much as he prepared paper.

Reon when shaken should be handled by the middle, and not the ends.

CALIFLOWERS used for pickles should be prepared by first boiling the vegetables.

A TREATMENT of powdered bones added to cold starch will tend to give the linen an extra stiffness.

POLY RINGS can be made to run easily by rubbing the pole with kerosene until thoroughly smooth.

TWO NOTABLE DEATHS.

Senator Stockbridge, of Michigan, Dies Suddenly—Death of Frank Hutton.

Stockbridge, of Michigan, died suddenly at the residence of his nephew, J. L. Houghteling, yesterday evening. The senator expired while seated in a chair in his sleeping room.

His nephew and Mrs. Stockbridge came to Chicago from their home in Kalamazoo, Mich., intending to go to the Pacific coast to visit the California fair. It was their intention to spend a day or two at the home of his nephew and then start for the west. The senator, however, on the day he and Mrs. Stockbridge were preparing to leave for California, was suddenly attacked with stomach trouble and later suffered with cutting pains near the heart. His condition at that time was considered serious, but he was confined to his bed for a day or two, and he lost so much strength because of inability to retain much food that he decided to abandon the trip to the California fair and return to his Michigan home as soon as his condition would permit him to travel.

One week ago there was a change for the better, and the senator and his wife began to talk about returning to Michigan, and a day was set for the senator to leave for his home. A few minutes later another car was met. A policeman on the front platform commanded the mob to give way. When they refused to do so he fired his revolver into the air. Many of the marchers drew pistols and began firing, at least 100 shots being discharged, but nobody was hurt. Some of the bullets went through the window of a store, however, and two of the clerks had narrow escapes. The procession was broken up temporarily, but the marchers were re-formed. Soon a third car was met, and when the driver refused to stop he was fired with a brick, though not seriously hurt.

The line of march was across the south and west sides and back to the square. As the procession moved up Superior street on the front platform that thoroughfare from building to building. Street cars were stopped and all traffic suspended for a time. The driver of a truck who refused to take his team out of the way received a bad wound in the side of the face from an iron bolt thrown by one of the marchers. During all these disturbances not a single arrest was made, the police evidently not desiring to court trouble with a mob in such an ugly temper.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Frank Hutton, late mayor of the Washington Post, is dead. Death occurred at 4:30 p. m. yesterday. Less than a week ago, Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Hutton, who apparently had been in good health, was suddenly stricken with paralysis. He died at his home at 1215 K street. With great difficulty, for his speech was impaired by the attack, he succeeded in summoning assistance and was at once removed to his home. The gravity of the case was fully realized by his friends, and the intervals of consciousness and signs of rallying, even as late as yesterday, gave hope that he might recover. But his physicians held out little encouragement and looked for the worst.

The fatal change was manifested yesterday morning when the dread symptoms of Bright's disease appeared. The virus spread rapidly and soon reached the heart. There was no pain because the faculties were deadened by the disease, which was at 4:30 o'clock, unconscious of the presence of his wife and son, and in spite of all that medical aid could accomplish, Mr. Hutton expired.

HARRIET BLAINE MARRIED.

She is Wedded to Truxton Beale, Ex-Minister to Persia.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—In the presence of only intimate personal friends Truxton Beale, ex-minister to Persia, and Harriet Blaine, daughter of the late Secretary Blaine, were married at the Blaine family residence on Lafayette square at 1 o'clock today by Rev. Dr. Hamlin, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of the city. The bride was the daughter of the late Secretary of State, and there were no bridesmaids, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Darnoch being the bride's only attendant.

Mr. Beale, who is the only son of the late Gen. Edward Beale, is now about 34 years old. He is a well educated, energetic, and ambitious man. He is tall, well built and fine looking. He returned only recently from Persia, to which country he made an efficient minister.

The little Blaine is the second daughter of the late James G. Blaine. She is about 23 years old and received the finish to her education at Mrs. Porter's school at Farmington, Conn. She made her debut in Washington society during the winter of 1889, while her father was secretary of state. Her husband is a well known man in the city. He is usually well read and is said to have her father's quick wit and ready repartee. As to her appearance she is of medium height and slender figure. She has magnetic hazel eyes and brown hair.

Sons of the Revolution.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—About 100 gentlemen, many of them distinguished in the professions and in business, are delegates to the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. The society originated in 1877 in California. To its membership none but lineal descendants of the men of 1776-77 are eligible. In the afternoon a large amount of routine business was transacted. Hon. Charles W. Townsend, of New York, was elected president for the ensuing year.

A Child Burned to Death.

MOUNT STERLING, Ill., April 30.—A 6-year-old daughter of Jacob Stout, of Ripley, was burned to death. Some time had been at work at Mr. Stout's residence, and when they finished and started to return to the city they dumped the fire out of their fire pot into a hole in the road a short distance from the house. The little girl and an older brother found the coals and, heaping dry leaves and twigs upon them, built a bonfire. The little girl, clothing in a nightgown, stepped into the flames and her body was enveloped in flames and burned so severely that death resulted in a few minutes.

Killed by an Electric Car.

Memphis, Tenn., May 1.—Yesterday afternoon Jack Ashner, aged 4 years, was struck by an electric car and instantly killed. The child was crossing the street in front of his home, and in avoiding an eastbound car got in the path of a westbound car. He was fearfully mangled.

Lost by a Neighbor's Tip.

Louisville, Ky., May 1.—Senator Lindsey has telegraphed friends in Kentucky that the tariff bill will be passed in one week and that the tax on whisky will be \$1.10 per gallon and the bonded period eight years.

ALMOST A RIOT.

The Unemployed of Cleveland Celebrate May Day.

SHOTS FIRED BUT NOBODY HURT.

A Motorman Refused to Stop His Car and the Mob Wrenched It—No Arrests Made, the Police Not Desiring to Have Trouble.

CLEVELAND, O., May 2.—The unemployed of Cleveland celebrated May day with a meeting, a procession that was marked by several riotous demonstrations, and by listening to and applauding a rank anarchist address on two public squares when they had finished their march. The day was full of excitement. The procession, which moved shortly after 10 o'clock, was composed of between 6,000 and 10,000 men, mostly foreigners. They followed a United States flag and started in military order. They had not gone a mile, however, before the procession collided with an electric car. The motorman refused to stop when commanded to do so and the car was wrecked.

A few minutes later another car was met. A policeman on the front platform commanded the mob to give way. When they refused to do so he fired his revolver into the air. Many of the marchers drew pistols and began firing, at least 100 shots being discharged, but nobody was hurt. Some of the bullets went through the window of a store, however, and two of the clerks had narrow escapes. The procession was broken up temporarily, but the marchers were re-formed. Soon a third car was met, and when the driver refused to stop he was fired with a brick, though not seriously hurt.

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CONGRESSIONAL.

The Proceedings of the Week Briefly Given.

AFTER the morning hour in the senate on the 26th Mr. Miles (Tex.) spoke on the pending tariff bill. His speech occupied over two hours, at the close of which the senate went into executive session and then adjourned. In the house the senate joint resolution authorizing the laying of a bronze tablet to commemorate the centennial anniversary of the laying of the corner stone of the capitol passed. A bill was introduced by Mr. Burdette (Mo.) attempting to amend the act of 1878 relating to the O'Neill Joy contest. It was ruled out of order and Mr. O'Neill attempted a fiery rebuttal but was ruled out of order. The post office appropriation bill was then considered in committee of the whole and adjournment was taken.

When the senate met on the 25th Mr. Peffer introduced a bill to provide work for the unemployed in the District of Columbia. The house bill to ratify the reservation of certain lands made for the benefit of Oklahoma territory was also considered. Senator Aldrich spoke against the bill, during which a spot took place between him and Mr. Vest on the action of democrats in order to secure a vote in the senate. Several senators took part in the debate, but no action was taken. A little in the house over the approval of the journal it was finally decided to adjourn until the 26th. Mr. Aldrich moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to further consider the O'Neill Joy contest and at 4:10 o'clock adjourned.

When the senate met on the 26th Mr. Jarvis, the new senator from North Carolina, was sworn in. Senator Allen's Coxy resolution was taken up. It declared that under a constitution the "industrial" army, as it is termed, of track or station have the right to remove any and all persons from the premises for redress of grievances, and that the army had the right to enter the capitol grounds and the capitol itself, so long as they do not disturb or hinder the transaction of business. Senator Vest delivered a vigorous speech against the resolution, and said these people should be treated as all other citizens. The men marching on Washington would be the parties to a riot, and they would have to learn to abide by the laws of the land, and if congress compromised with them it would open a precedent which would lead to a flood and final destruction. Senator Vest also opposed the resolution. He said he was a democrat and he would not support a resolution that would treat the people as all other citizens. The resolution of Mr. Jarvis for the removal of the parties to a riot and adjournment was taken.

After routine business in the senate on the 26th the tariff debate was resumed. Mr. Miles spoke in support of the tariff bill, and said when a vote should be reached, he would support the tariff. The debate was continued until 10 o'clock when adjournment was taken. The tariff bill was considered on the 27th. Mr. Miles spoke in support of the tariff bill, and said when a vote should be reached, he would support the tariff. The debate was continued until 10 o'clock when adjournment was taken.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The weather report of Chancellor F. H. Snow, of Kansas University, for the month of April says: "The month of April was the warmest in the history of the state. The temperature was above normal throughout the month. The precipitation was 4.09 inches and the total for 1894 now completed is 8.06 inches, which is only .37 inch below the average for the same months in the twenty-five years preceding. The sky was clear throughout the month. The wind was higher than the average, and the wind lower. The last light frost of spring occurred on April 23."

Will Open His Campaign Saturday.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, the congressman, defendant in the Breckinridge-Pollard affair, said yesterday: "I am willing to accept of a very active part in the campaign of 1896. I will open the canvass Saturday afternoon at that place." To a question as to how he regarded the reports of the formidable opposition to his re-nomination, he replied: "I anticipate opposition of course, but I am willing to